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Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JANUARY 1949

Generally mild during the 1st. half ; cold and unsettled during the second half.

During the first 12 days of the month Egypt was under the effect of a ridge of high pressure whose centre was further east. During this period the maximum temperatures were either normal or slightly above, while the minimum temperatures were exceptionally below normal most of the time due to night radiation. Temperatures between the freezing point and 3°C. were recorded at different stations, especially between the 7th and 9th. On the 8th frost was reported at Giza while the grass minimum registered -6°C. which is a record.

Fog, however, occurred at several occasions mainly north of the Delta.

On the 13th a complex depression covered the Central and Eastern Mediterranean. Unsettled Conditions with cold weather prevailed for about a week. Sandstorms were reported from many stations on the 13th., while scattered rain fell most of the week in the north, and between the 17th and 20th in Cairo Area. On the 15th a thunderstorm occurred at Sidi Barrani, during which 29 mms. of rain were collected.

Conditions improved on the 21st. and 22nd, when the depression passed away. Another depression appeared over the East Mediterranean on the 23rd. Rainy, cold and unsettled weather was again experienced till the end of the month.

During this spell variable amounts of rain fell at different localities. The maximum amounts of rain were 25, 24, 25, 16, 5 and 1 mms. at Matruh and Alexandria on the 26th ; Damietta on the 30th ; Rashid on the 24th ; Tanta and Cairo on 25th, respectively.

The maximum temperature was 3 to 4°C. below normal in Cairo.

During the last week about 70 mms. of rain fell at Mariut, which is 1/3 of the yearly normal.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table, from which it could be seen that the temperature was below normal everywhere similar to the previous month. In Cairo district the air was much drier than usual, the mean relative humidity was from 11 to 15% lower than the normal.

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Information Manufacturing Corporation
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DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JANUARY 1949

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1017.9	-0.5	17.6	-0.7	7.8	-1.0	12.7	-0.8	46	+13
II—Lower Egypt...	1018.4	0.4	18.8	-1.0	5.9	-0.8	12.4	-0.9	15	+4
III—Middle Egypt...	1018.9	-0.5	19.0	-0.2	6.8	0.3	12.9	-0.2	2	-2
IV—Upper Egypt...	1019.7	+0.1	20.8	-0.9	5.9	-1.4	13.4	-1.2	dr.	0
V—Western Desert	1019.9	0.4	20.3	-0.5	4.2	-0.6	12.2	-0.6	dr.	0
VI—Red Sea ...	1018.1	-0.1	20.4	-0.7	9.6	-1.1	15.0	-0.9	0	-1

M. HAMED MOHAMED,
Director General, Meteorological Department.

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo — Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR FEBRUARY 1949

Chief features :

Coldest February since 1920 with plenty of coastal rain particularly during the 1st week.

The weather during the 8th and 9th was bitterly cold. The maximum temperature on the former day was 9°C below normal nearly everywhere in Egypt. This was the coldest day ever experienced in any February for at least 29 years.

In Cairo the maximum temperature was continuously much below normal throughout the month save 4 days.

At the beginning of the month Egypt was under the influence of an advancing depression from the west, mild southeasterly winds traversed Egypt, the temperature in Cairo rose to 25°C on the 4th, but the weather underwent a rapid change on the following day when the depression arrived at Cyprus.

Currents of cold air traversed Egypt from the northwest reaching gale force at times and raising dust. Unsettled conditions continued for some days. Showers were widespread in Northern Egypt and were particularly heavy on the coast. At Damietta 114 mms. were collected in 5 days commencing the 5th, while in Alexandria 43 mms. were recorded in 4 days.

The mercury of the thermometer on the 8th did not rise more than 10°C at Alexandria, Arish and Helwan.

On the 10th and 11th, the freezing point was registered during the night in many places even in Upper Egypt.

As from the 12th conditions improved somewhat until the end of the 3rd week.

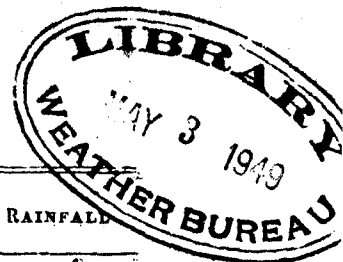
On the 24th Egypt fell again under the influence of a depression off the Syrian Coast, cool northwest winds blew across Egypt bringing scattered showers in many places.

The weather remained much cooler than usual until the end of the month.

The following table shows the deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals in the different districts of Egypt from which it appears that the temperature was distinctly much below normal everywhere similar to what happened in the previous months of this winter season. The rainfall was in excess.

The air was much drier than usual. In Cairo district, the mean relative humidity was 9% below the normal.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR FEBRUARY 1949



DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I-Mediterranean	1020.2	+3.2	16.6	-2.4	8.7	-0.7	12.6	-1.6	39	+19
II-Lower Egypt...	1020.8	+3.7	18.4	-2.3	5.9	-1.3	12.2	-1.8	10	0
III-Middle Egypt...	1021.2	+3.6	18.3	-2.6	6.5	-1.3	12.4	-2.0	1	-3
IV-Upper Egypt...	1021.1	+3.3	21.1	-2.7	5.8	-2.5	13.4	-2.6	0	-1
V-Western Desert	1022.4	+3.9	19.9	-3.2	4.4	-1.8	12.2	-2.5	Dr.	-1
VI-Red Sea	1019.5	+2.9	19.7	-2.4	9.6	-2.6	14.6	-2.5	0	-1

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,
Director General, Meteorological Department.

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

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REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR MARCH 1949

The outstanding features of the weather during the month were :—

- (1) Unusually low temperatures during the day for the greater part of the month.
- (2) Unusually high night temperatures in most places on the 21st and 22nd.
- (3) Heavy rain on the coast on the 8th, 9th, 21st and 22nd.

(4) The unusual phenomena which occurred during the afternoon of the 27th., when the sky over Cairo area was obscured by cloud and fine dust causing unusual brown illumination.

At the beginning of the month a depression approaching from the Western Mediterranean with a secondary over Tripoli caused mild southerly winds generally. This depression passed eastwards on 3rd when unusually cool north-westerly winds prevailed and persisted until 12th. The coldest day during this period was experienced on 10th. when the maximum temperature in Cairo did not exceed 15°C i.e. 9°C below normal. Rain fell frequently over Lower Egypt on 8th, 9th and 10th and was particularly heavy near the coast where 16 mms and 12 mms were recorded at Damietta on 8th and 9th respectively.

On 13th a depression was approaching from the Western Desert. Mild easterly winds prevailed until 18th. Light scattered showers with fresh to strong winds were experienced when this depression crossed Upper Egypt between 15th and 16th.

Between 19th and 22nd light east to southeast winds again prevailed owing to relatively low pressure over the Central Mediterranean. A warm spell was experienced during that period. The minimum temperature at Ezbekieh reaching 20°C on 22nd. i.e. 9°C above normal. With the passage of this depression heavy rain fell at Salum and Dabaa and scattered showers were experienced.

On 23rd the temperature again fell below normal owing to the passage of another secondary depression over Egypt. This cool spell lasted until 27th when another depression approaching from the Western Desert caused southerly winds and warm weather on that day. During the passage of this depression much cloud and frequent showers were experienced generally with local thunderstorms on 27th when a thunderbolt disturbed electrical machinery-killed a woman and injured another in Gammalia (a village in Dakahlia Province). Another thunderbolt caused fires at Dahrout (Upper Egypt).

Hot showery weather followed until the end of the month.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR MARCH 1949

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN)/2			
	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I-Mediterranean	1014.3	-1.7	19.2	-1.5	10.4	-0.8	14.8	-1.2	17	+ 5
II-Lower Egypt...	1014.6	-1.6	21.5	-2.1	9.0	-0.1	15.2	-1.1	4	- 2
III-Middle Egypt...	1014.7	-1.7	22.4	-1.9	10.2	+0.3	16.3	-0.8	drops	- 4
IV-Upper Egypt...	1014.4	-1.2	26.3	-2.0	10.6	-0.8	18.4	-1.4	"	0
V-Western Desert	1015.0	-1.6	25.1	-1.9	9.0	-0.6	17.0	-1.2	"	0
VI-Red Sea...	1013.9	-1.0	22.1	-1.7	13.1	-0.7	18.0	-1.2	2	+ 1

H. FAHMY,
Acting Director General,
Meteorological Department.

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR APRIL 1949

Extraordinarily cool. Coldest April ever experienced in Egypt during the last 50 years. The night of the 6th was the coldest night ever known in any April since observations started at most of the localities. Three distinct cool spells took place during this month. The last one was accompanied by rather heavy rain on the 19th. This month was, however, characterised by the complete absence of the usual Khamsin weather. The maximum temperature in Cairo never exceeded 29°C (84 °F) in any day, while on the average 12 days with temperature over 30°C (86°F) are expected every April.

During this month a persistent high pressure system covered Central Europe with a wedge extending to Lybia through the Balkans, while low pressure covered the extreme Eastern Mediterranean area. Accordingly a northerly stream of cool air invaded Egypt nearly the whole month.

During the first cool spell, the maximum temperature at Dakhla and Kharga oases was 11°C below normal, while the temperature at Aswan did not rise over 21°C on the 6th, being 13°C below normal. This was the coldest day ever experienced at Aswan in any April.

During the second cool spell the maximum temperature fell to 10°C below normal at most of the Egyptian stations.

During the third spell rain fell over Lower Egypt on the 18th and 19th. On the latter day 7, and 10 mms were collected at Alexandria and Rosetta respectively. Thunderstorms and thunderbolt were also reported from some stations.

The deviation of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table from which it is easily seen that the temperature was considerably below normal in all districts, while the pressure was well above normal.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR APRIL 1949

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max+Min)/2			
	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I-Mediterranean	1017.1	+2.9	19.7	-4.1	12.0	-1.8	15.8	-3.0	5	+1
II-Lower Egypt...	1017.8	+3.1	24.0	-3.7	9.2	-2.6	16.6	-3.2	6	+3
III-Middle Egypt...	1017.9	+3.4	24.4	-4.2	10.5	-2.3	17.4	-3.2	drops	-2
IV-Upper Egypt...	1016.8	+3.5	28.8	-4.3	12.1	-3.6	20.4	-4.0	"	0
V-Western Desert	1018.2	+3.6	27.7	-4.1	10.9	-2.6	19.3	-3.4	0	0
VI-Red Sea...	1016.0	+3.1	24.8	-3.1	14.0	-3.0	15.4	-3.0	0	0

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,

Director General, Meteorological Dept.

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR MAY 1949

Chief characteristics :—Slightly warmer than usual with two heat waves, and one cool spell during the last week.

During the end of the 1st. week a desert depression advanced towards Egypt and gave rise to easterly and southeasterly winds and the weather rapidly became warmer day and night. The maximum temperatures registered at Helwan on the 8th and 9th were 39°C & 40°C respectively being 7° and 8°C above normal.

By the 10th the depression passed Egypt and with the veer of the winds to the northwest, the temperature dropped to normal. Light rain fell at different places.

Another distinct cold front invaded Egypt on the 12th, and light thunderstorms were widespread in Northern Egypt. Temperature dropped considerably ; thus the maximum temperature recorded in Cairo on that day was only 29°C being 3°C below normal.

On the 16th a depression appeared off Salum, southeasterly winds prevailed and the temperature rose at Alexandria to 38°C being 12°C above normal, while in Cairo the maximum temperature registered on that day was 40°C being 8°C above normal.

With the passage of the depression, the temperature fell gradually until it reached normal three days afterwards, while rain of measurable quantities fell on the coast on the 17th.

Cool and pleasant weather was then enjoyed from the 25th to the end of the month.

The air in Cairo district was much drier than usual. The mean relative humidity at Giza was 42% compared with a normal of 51%.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their respective normals are shown in the following table :

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DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR MAY 1949

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN)/2			
	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I-Mediterranean	1012.5	-1.1	25.8	-0.8	17.4	+1.0	21.6	+0.1	2	0
II-Lower Egypt...	1012.6	-1.2	31.9	+0.5	16.2	+0.9	24.0	+0.7	drops	-4
III-Middle Egypt...	1011.7	-1.4	33.6	+1.0	18.0	+1.6	25.8	+1.3	"	-2
IV-Upper Egypt...	1009.6	-2.0	39.2	+2.3	20.7	+0.8	30.0	+1.6	1	.0
V-Western Desert	1010.4	-2.6	37.7	+1.7	20.7	+2.4	29.2	+2.0	drops	0
VI-Red Sea... ..	101.2	-1.2	31.5	0.0	20.5	-0.2	26.0	-0.1	0	0

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,

Director General, Meteorological Dept.

Ministry of War & Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JUNE 1949

Chief Characteristics:- Hot during the first 3 days, succeeded by alternate spells of moderate Cool and hot weather.

A hot spell with southerly winds was experienced in Egypt during the first 3 days due to a depression appeared off Benghazi on the 1st. Temperature rose to 40°C at Alexandria on the 2 d., being 12°C above normal ; while the temperature at Helwan at noon on the 3rd. was 44°C., which is 9°C above normal.

The cold front of the above depression invaded Egypt on the 3rd and 4th and caused a marked drop of temperature all over the country with a general veer in wind to northwest. Rising dust occurred at some localities on the 2nd. This cool weather was enjoyed for a week during which the temperature was about 1°C below normal in Cairo

From the 12th to the end of the month settled summer weather prevailed with temperature fluctuating between 2 to 4 degrees C. from normal.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables:

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JUNE 1949

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max+MIN)/2			
	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I-Mediterranean	1012.6	+0.8	27.8	-0.6	19.6	+0.4	23.7	-0.1	0	0
II-Lower Egypt...	1012.9	+0.9	33.8	+0.1	17.6	-0.5	25.7	-0.2	0	0
III-Middle Egypt...	1012.4	+0.7	34.8	-0.2	19.4	+0.3	27.1	-0.0	0	0
IV-Upper Egypt...	1010.2	+0.5	39.0	+0.1	21.9	-0.9	30.4	-0.4	0	0
V-Western Desert	1012.4	+0.6	37.3	-0.8	20.8	-0.1	29.0	-0.4	0	0
VI-Red Sea	1009.6	+0.4	32.8	-0.8	22.4	-0.9	27.6	-0.8	0	0

QUANTITY OF RAIN FELL DURING JUNE 1949 (in m/m.)

Station	1949	Difference from normal	Station	1949	Difference from normal
Juba	81	- 57	Adis Ababa ...	—	—
Wau	94	- 71	Roseires	129	- 1
Malakal	91	- 34	Wad Medani ...	37	+ 5
El Obeid	12	- 27	Atbara	0	- 2
El Fasher	Drops	- 15	Kassala	1	- 29
Khartoum	0	- 9	Port Sudan ...	6	+ 6

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,

Director General, Meteorological Dept.

Ministry of War & Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JULY 1949

Remarkably cool.

Usual summer distribution of pressure prevailed during this month. The weather was mild most of the time with 3 distinct cool waves; the first from the 3rd to the 8th, the 2nd from the 12th to the 18th, and the 3rd from the 21st to the 28th.

The maximum temperature in Cairo did not exceed 32°C for 6 days during this month; (being 4°C below normal).

The absolute minimum temperature for the month of July was beaten at Damietta, Tanta and Nag-Hamadi during this month.

The following tables show the deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JULY 1949

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN 2			
	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I-Mediterranean	1008.8	-0.2	29.0	-0.8	21.8	+0.2	25.4	-0.3	0	0
II-Lower Egypt...	1009.4	+0.1	33.4	-0.9	19.2	-0.6	26.3	-0.8	0	0
III-Middle Egypt...	1009.1	-0.1	34.5	-1.1	20.8	+0.1	27.6	-0.5	0	0
IV-Upper Egypt...	1007.6	-0.2	39.0	-0.7	23.0	-0.9	31.0	-0.8	0	0
V-Western Desert	1010.0	0.0	37.0	-1.3	21.2	-0.6	29.1	-1.0	0	0
VI-Red Sea...	1006.7	-0.2	34.2	-0.4	23.7	-0.7	29.0	-0.6	0	0

QUANTITY OF RAIN FELL DURING JULY 1949 (in m/m)

Station	1949	Difference from normal	Station	1949	Difference from normal
Juba	127	- 14	Adis Ababa ...	—	—
Wau	144	- 48	Roseires	132	- 50
Malakal	254	+ 85	Wad Medani ...	50	- 83
El Obeid	97	- 45	Atbara	8	- 10
El Fasher	62	- 1	Kassala	84	- 7
Khartoum	5	- 49	Port Sudan ...	0	- 7

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,

Director General, Meteorological, Dept.

Ministry of War & Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR AUGUST 1949

The pressure distribution throughout the month was of the settled summer conditions, but the temperature was much below normal in all districts. In fact this month was the coolest August ever experienced in Lower Egypt since 1909.

During the last 10 days of this month the maximum temperature was continuously below normal by at least 3°C in many stations.

On the 22nd. the minimum temperature registered at Damietta, Tanta and Minya was about 2°C lower than the previous records in these stations during the month of August.

The Air on the coast was drier than usual. The mean relative humidity at Alexandria was 68% compared with a normal of 73%.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normal are shown in the following tables :

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR AUGUST 1949

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max+Min 2			
	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I-Mediterranean	1009.9	+0.4	28.8	-1.7	21.6	-0.6	25.2	-1.2	0	0
II Lower Egypt...	1010.3	+0.4	32.8	-1.3	18.2	-1.8	25.5	-1.6	0	0
III Middle Egypt...	1010.4	+0.6	33.0	-1.8	20.3	-0.7	26.6	-1.2	0	0
IV Upper Egypt...	1008.3	0.0	38.0	-0.6	22.4	-1.3	30.2	-1.0	0	0
V Western Desert	1010.4	0.0	36.3	-1.8	20.8	-0.8	28.6	-1.3	0	0
VI-Red Sea...	1017.2	-0.1	34.1	-0.7	23.8	-1.1	29.0	-0.9	0	0

QUANTITY OF RAIN FELL DURING AUGUST 1949 (in m/m)

Station	1949	Difference from normal	Station	1949	Difference from normal
	M.M	M.M		M.M	M.M
Juba	117	- 11	Adis Ababa ...	214	- 72
Wau	352	+140	Roseires	202	- 13
Malakal	148	- 39	Wad Medani ...	47	- 90
El Obeid	51	- 72	Atbara	13	- 24
El Fasher	91	- 5	Kassala	147	+ 23
Khartoum	10	- 60	Port Sudan ...	21	+ 18

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,

Director General, Meteorological, Dept.

وزارة الحربية والبحرية
مصلحة الأرصاد الجوية

تقرير عن الطقس في شهر أغسطس سنة ١٩٤٩

لقد كان توزيع الضغط الجوي طيلة هذا الشهر من النوع الصيفي المستقر ولو أن درجة الحرارة كانت دون المعدل في جميع المناطق . وفي الواقع يتميز هذا الشهر بأنه أبرد شهور أغسطس التي شهدتها الوجهة البحرية منذ عام ١٩٠٩

وقد كانت النهاية العظمى خلال عشرة الأيام الأخيرة من هذا الشهر دون المعدل على الدوام بمقدار ثلاث درجات في كثير من المراسد .

وفي الثاني والعشرين من هذا الشهر كانت النهاية الصغرى لدرجة الحرارة في دمياط وطنطا والمنيا دون أدنى ما سجل في شهور أغسطس بمقدار درجتين مئويتين .

وكان الهواء على الساحل جافاً عن المعتاد إذ بلغت نسبة الرطوبة بالاسكندرية ٦٨٪ بينما معدلها ٧٣٪ .

وفيما يلي جدولان يبين بهما مقدار فروقات العناصر الجوية عن معدلاتها :

الفروقات عن المعدل أثناء شهر أغسطس سنة ١٩٤٩

السماء الجهات	الضغط الجوي		النهاية العظمى لدرجة الحرارة		النهاية الصغرى لدرجة الحرارة		العظمى + الصغرى		المطر
	سنة ١٩٤٩	الفرق من المعدل	سنة ١٩٤٩	الفرق من المعدل	سنة ١٩٤٩	الفرق من المعدل	سنة ١٩٤٩	الفرق من المعدل	
١ - البحر الأبيض المتوسط	١٠٠٩٩	٠٤ +	٢٨٠٨	١٧ -	٢١٠٦	٠٦ -	٢٥٠٢	١٢ -	صفر
٢ - مصر السفلى	١٠١٠٣	٠٤ +	٣٢٨	١٣ -	١٨٠٢	١٨ -	٢٥٠٥	١٦ -	صفر
٣ - مصر الوسطى	١٠١٠٤	٠٦ +	٣٣٠	١٨ -	٢٠٠٣	٠٧ -	٢٦٠٦	١٢ -	صفر
٤ - مصر العليا	١٠٠٨٣	٠٠	٣٨٠٠	٠٦ -	٢٢٠٤	١٣ -	٣٠٠٢	١٠ -	صفر
٥ - الصحراء الغربية	١٠١٠٤	٠٠	٣٦٣	١٨ -	٢٠٠٨	٠٨ -	٢٨٠٦	١٣ -	صفر
٦ - البحر الأحمر	١٠٠٧٢	٠١ -	٣٤١	٠٧ -	٢٣٠٨	١١ -	٢٩٠٠	٠٩ -	صفر

كمية الأمطار التي سقطت أثناء شهر أغسطس سنة ١٩٤٩ بالمليمترات

اسم الجهة	سنة ١٩٤٩	الفرق من المعدل	اسم الجهة	سنة ١٩٤٩	الفرق من المعدل
جوبا	١١٧	١١ -	أديس أبابا	٢١٤	٧٢ -
واو	٣٥٢	١٤٠ +	الروصيرص	٢٠٢	١٣ -
الملا كال	١٤٨	٣٩ -	واد مدني	٤٧	٩٠ -
الأبيض	٥١	٧٢ -	العبقرة	١٣	٢٤ -
الفاشر	٩١	٥ -	كسلا	١٤٧	٢٣ +
الخرطوم	١٠	٦٠ -	بور سودان	٢١	١٨ +

محمود حامد محمد

مدير عام مصلحة الأرصاد الجوية

Ministry of War & Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

27 1949

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR SEPTEMBER 1949.

The coolest September ever experienced during the last 40 years.

In Alexandria the maximum temperature was continuously 2° to 4°C below normal throughout the month.

It is of interest to note that since July 1948, i.e. for 15 successive months, the temperature in Egypt was continuously below normal, except in May 1949. Such a long period of abnormally cool weather scarcely occurs in Egypt.

The pressure distribution was generally of the settled summer type.

The minimum temperatures registered on the 30th were the lowest ever recorded in many stations in Lower and Upper Egypt since observations began.

Light rain fell on the coast on the 7th and 27th due to the passage of minor cold fronts.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables:-

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR SEPTEMBER 1949

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN 2			
	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I-Mediterranean	1013.7	+0.6	27.4	-2.3	20.2	-0.8	23.8	-1.6	dr.	0
II-Lower Egypt ...	1014.0	+0.6	30.4	-2.0	16.6	-1.8	23.5	-1.9	0	0
III-Middle Egypt ...	1014.1	+1.0	30.6	-1.6	18.2	-0.9	24.4	-1.2	0	0
IV-Upper Egypt ...	1012.0	+0.8	34.7	-1.4	19.6	-2.0	27.2	-1.7	0	0
V-Western Desert	1014.3	+0.9	33.3	-2.1	18.3	-1.2	25.8	-1.6	0	0
VI-Red Sea ...	1010.9	+0.5	31.0	-1.5	21.8	-1.4	26.4	-1.4	0	0

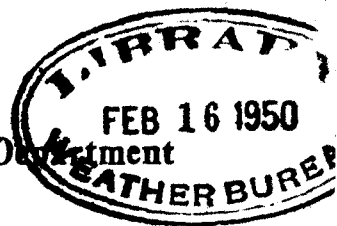
QUANTITY OF RAIN FELL DURING SEPTEMBER 1949 (in m/m)

Station	1949	Difference from normal	Station	1949	Difference from normal
	M,M	M,M		M,M	M,M
Juba	101	- 7	Adis Ababa ...	—	—
Wau	141	- 34	Roseires	94	- 55
Malakal	348	+216	Wad Medani ...	57	+ 1
El Obeid	136	+ 26	Atbara	6	0
El Fasher	2	- 41	Kassala	75	+ 20
Khartoum	4	- 15	Port Sudan ...	dr.	0

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,

Director General, Meteorological, Dept.

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department
Cairo—Egypt



REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR NOVEMBER 1949

Milder but more unsettled than usual in Middle and Upper Egypt.

Weather was pleasant during the first week; towering and medium clouds developed occasionally over Upper Egypt with light showers at Luxor on the 5th. Fog was predominant over the Delta and Canal Zone in the mornings of the 6th and 7th. Owing to the advance of a depression from the west, a heat wave took place and reaching its climax on the 8th of the month; the maximum temperature recorded in Cairo and Fayoum was 36°C, being 8°C above normal.

Successive cold fronts passed during the second week causing sandstorms over the West Coast on the 10th and scattered showers over Lower Egypt afterwards.

With the formation of shallow depressions over the Eastern Mediterranean and Northern Red Sea, unsettled conditions developed over Egypt towards the end of the third week. Instability showers with widespread thunderstorms took place over most of Egypt during the 21st and the following couple of days.

A record rainfall of 55 mms. in 24 hours was reported at Kena on the 22nd. Such rainfall which caused a lot of damage, had no parallel during the last 40 years. At Helwan 42 mms. of rain were registered on 3 successive days commencing the 21st. Railway communications were cut due to the flood. Shebin El Kom also suffered from the torrents, 16 mms. of rain were reported on a single day.

It is worth mentioning that rain was concentrated on the eastern part of Egypt while the West Coast escaped. Alexandria, for example, had only drops of rain for the whole month compared with a normal rainfall of 33 mms. for the month of November.

Hail was observed at El Arish on the 22nd.

Fair weather with frequent fogs was experienced during the last week.

Deviations of meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :—

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR NOVEMBER 1949

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max+Min 2			
	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	m.m.	m.m.
I-Mediterranean	1017.7	+0.5	25.0	0.0	15.4	+0.4	20.2	+0.2	5	-14
II-Lower Egypt ...	1017.9	+0.3	26.8	+0.7	13.1	-0.3	20.0	+0.2	6	-1
III-Middle Egypt ...	1017.8	+0.2	26.7	+0.9	14.1	+1.1	20.7	+1.0	14	+11
IV-Upper Egypt ...	1016.4	-0.2	29.9	+1.4	15.4	+1.4	22.6	+1.4	1	+10
V-Western Desert	1017.6	-0.3	28.1	+0.6	12.5	+0.7	20.3	+0.6	0	0
VI-Red Sea ...	1015.5	-0.4	27.5	+1.2	16.7	0.0	22.1	+0.6	2	0

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,
Director General, Meteorological, Dept.

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt



REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR DECEMBER 1949

The wettest month in Alexandria during the past 63 years. Rain was exceptionally heavy particularly on the coast where the total rainfall in many stations was three or four times the normal, for example, Alexandria, Mex and Tolombat each reported 160 millimetres of rain compared with a normal of 59 millimetres; Borg El Arab 120 millimetres where the normal is 39; and Damietta Lighthouse 93 millimetres in comparison with the normal 25 millimetres.

The month started with a centre of low pressure south of Crete, deepening while moving slowly eastwards. The cold front passed Sidi Barrani in the evening of the 1st and moved eastwards followed by successive cold fronts. During the first two days of the month 37 millimetres of rain fell over Sidi Barrani, and during the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Fouad Airport reported a total of 27 millimetres, Mansura also received 23 millimetres during this period. Thunder and lightning were observed at Alexandria, Damietta, Damiehour and Port Said.

A minor cold spell took place and lasted 3 days commencing the 8th during which 8 millimetres of rain fell at Fouad Airport and Rashid.

Pressure and Temperature were rising afterwards and mild settled weather prevailed over Egypt for the next week.

On the 17th, a complex depression covered most of Europe and the Mediterranean Sea with Centres over the Ionian and Aegean Seas. The centre north of Crete started to deepen rapidly due to the inflow of cold air coming from the Balkans and Southern Russia and remained stationary over East Mediterranean till the 23th, when it started to fill up and move to Asia Minor on the 27th and to the Black Sea on the 29th.

Cold air was invading Egypt during the last two weeks of the month and reached Sudan on the 27th. Heavy showers with thunderstorms and lightning were common, particularly on the Coast.

Alexandria reported 131 millimetres of rain during this period out of which 83 millimetres fell in four successive days starting the 23rd.

On that day the rainfall was exceptionally heavy. Alexandria registered 41 millimetres of rain, Mansura 17 millimetres during heavy thunderstorm, which is the maximum rainfall ever reported in Mansura in a single day in December since observations began there. Some damage was reported from many places.

The total rainfall in the month for Sidi Barrani was 101 mms., three times as much as the normal; for Helwan 22.3 millimetres, more than four times the normal.

Pressure and Temperature rose on the 30th and 31st and weather improved gradually.

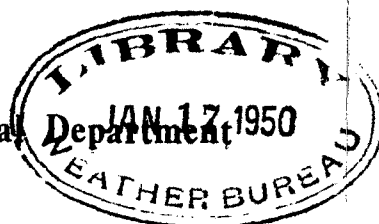
The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR DECEMBER 1949

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max + Min/2			
	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I Mediterranean	1016.2	-2.2	20.8	+0.2	12.1	+1.5	16.4	+0.8	83	+ 51
II-Lower Egypt ...	1016.6	-2.4	21.2	-0.3	9.9	+1.0	15.6	+0.4	50	+ 32
III Middle Egypt ...	1017.4	-1.8	20.6	-0.2	10.7	+1.7	15.6	+0.8	12	+ 8
IV Upper Egypt ...	1018.3	-0.7	2.6	-0.8	9.4	+0.2	16.0	-0.3	3	+ 1
V-Western Desert	1018.7	-1.3	22.1	-0.2	7.9	+1.3	15.0	+0.6	dr	- 1
VI-Red Sea ...	1016.2	-1.6	23.2	+0.4	12.8	+0.4	18.0	+0.4	0	- 1

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,
Director General, Meteorological, Dept.

Ministry of War & Marine—Meteorological
Cairo—Egypt



REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR OCTOBER 1949.

The weather was cooler than usual particularly on the coast.

The month opened with cool pleasant weather and remained so until the 12th when warm easterly winds prevailed. The maximum temperature in Cairo reached 35°C on the 16th, being 5°C above normal. By the passage of the shallow depression which caused this warm wave, the wind veered to northwest and thus the temperature fell appreciably on the 18th. Cool weather was then enjoyed until the end of the month.

Light rain fell over Lower Egypt on the 23rd.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table:

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR OCTOBER 1949

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN 2		*	
	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal	1949	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I-Mediterranean	1017.4	+1.6	26.4	-2.0	18.0	-0.8	22.2	-1.4	dr.	- 7
II-Lower Egypt ...	1017.7	+1.5	29.4	-1.0	15.0	-1.6	22.2	-1.3	,,	- 4
III-Middle Egypt ...	1017.3	+1.2	29.6	-0.5	17.0	-0.1	23.3	-0.3	0	- 2
IV-Upper Egypt ...	1015.2	+1.1	33.4	0.0	18.2	-0.8	25.8	-0.4	dr.	0
V-Western Desert	1017.1	+1.0	31.7	-0.7	16.0	-0.6	23.8	-0.6	0	0
VI-Red Sea ...	1014.8	+0.6	29.5	-0.5	19.0	-1.3	24.2	-0.9	0	- 1

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,
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